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## THE WADDELL FAMILY

Part I - John Waddell, Immigrant

—  
Kenneth M. Waddell

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THE WADDELL FAMILY

By John Webb Hall, M.A.

With a portrait of  
John Webb Hall, M.A.

P. 20

1895

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
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MAY 2, 1978

THE WADDELL FAMILY

2041143

Part I, John Waddell, Immigrant

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Kenneth M. Waddéll

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One of a series of booklets dealing with John Waddell  
Scotch-Irish immigrant from Donegal County, near Londonderry  
Ireland, and his many descendants in America. Additional  
copies of this booklet may be obtained from the writer at a  
cost of \$2.65 postpaid.

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Corrections and additional data will be welcomed.

Kenneth M. Waddell  
3510 39th Street N.W.  
Washington 16, D.C.

Recd May 1-1977

EDITIONS

THE ADDITIONAL EDITION

Part I, April 1947, Translating

Kennedy M. Shaffer

University of Illinois

On the 12th of May 1947

One of a series of packages destined with John Kennedy  
Sergeant-in-Charge Translating Unit Detachment C-4, 2nd Parachute Battalion  
Detailed as a member of the main despatcher in Amiens. Attached  
as is telling the story from his point of view this will be a copy  
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Copy of 23.50 postage

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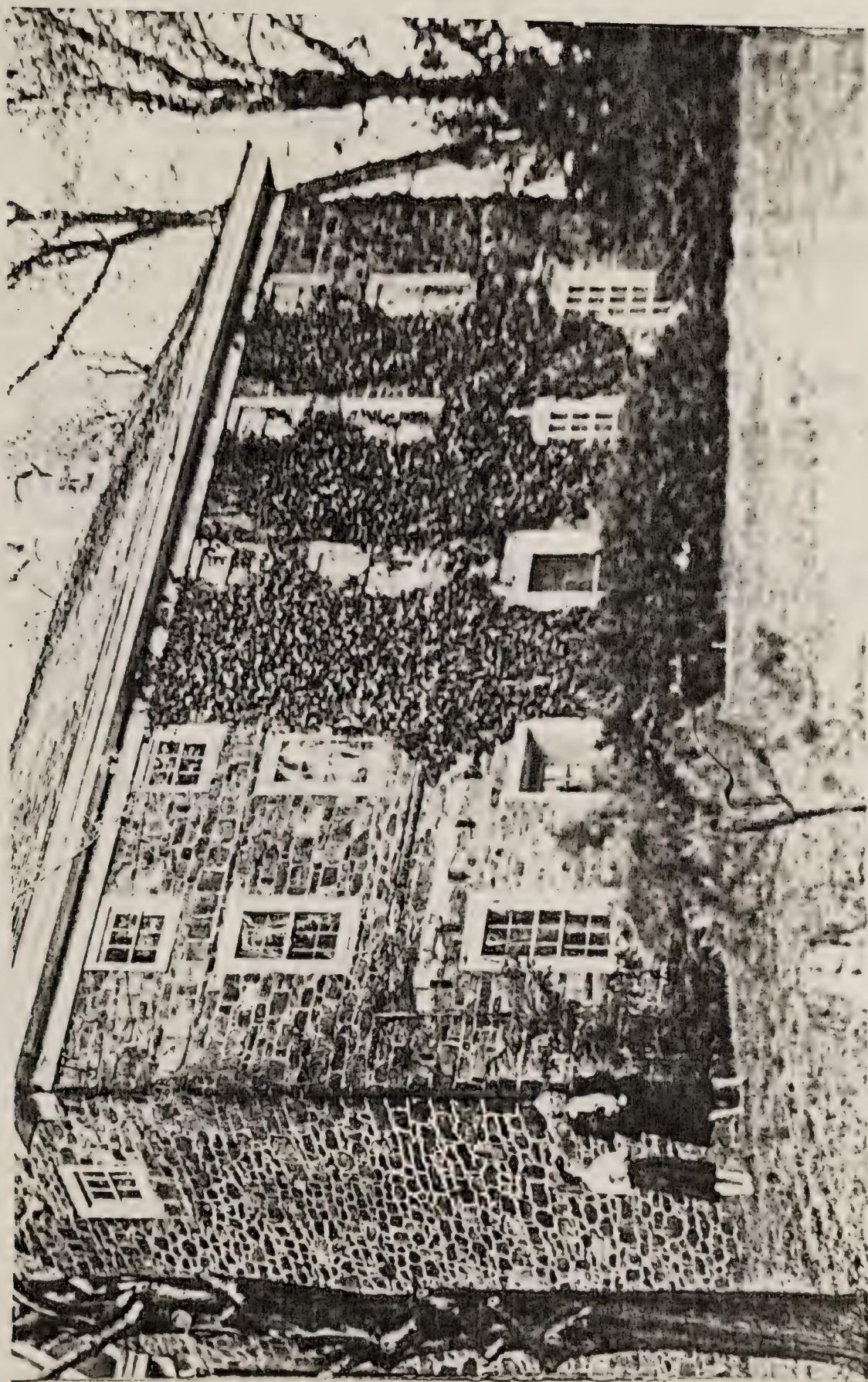




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JOHN WADDELL  
AND  
HIS DESCENDENTS  
by  
KEITH M. WADDELL  
1959

This is the story of John Waddell, Scotch-Irish immigrant from Donegal County, Ireland, and his wife, Rachel Quee of Horsham Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, their lives and descendants thru two generations.

The writer, with the aid of other historically minded members of the family, has collected over a period of more than fifty years, much interesting information on the family which it is felt should be preserved in more convenient form for present and future generations.

It is the plan, therefore, to amplify and edit this material and then bring it out in mimeographed or printed form in sections or chapters. This, the first section, dealing with the immigrant, John Waddell, will then be followed by other sections each dealing with one of his ten children.

It will be difficult to schedule the publication of these sections, for genealogical studies are never completed and there is a tendency to continue on in the search for data. However, it is believed that a good start can be made with the material we now have and we will therefore push it forward as rapidly as possible.

3510 39th Street N. W.,  
Washington 16, D. C.  
June 1, 1959.



### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is practically impossible to mention here-in by name, all those who have contributed information needed in this work, but where possible credit will be given in the references at the end of each section.

At this time, I do, however, wish to memorialize Cousin Willie Owens, a man of the cloth, whom, I idealized as a youth and who actually inspired this work; then there was my mother who was a Waddell by marriage only, but who always understood and gave the moral support I needed so much, and grandfather Waddell who knew little of the family origin but who helped me as much as he was able.

Among my contemporaries I wish especially to thank Lorena Hassell Clark for editing and amplifying this work, and for her aggressive research on Seth Waddell and his family generally. I am also very grateful to James Howard Waddell for his aid in revising and formulating the Waddell family chart.

An examination of the references will show that accuracy of this data depends heavily on the writings of the grand-children and great grand-children of the Immigrant. Among these were John Waddell, Jr., John Sevier Waddell, John Parplin Waddell, Louisa Shields, Laura Waddell Overton, William Owen and Andrew Waddell. Of these, I had much correspondence with Mrs. Overton, met and talked with Andrew Waddell, and was a young neighbor of William Owen and Thomas Fulkerson, both great-grandsons of the Immigrant.



## PREFACE

This is the story of John Waddell, Immigrant, and his descendants, as brought together from all available sources some two hundred and twenty-five years after his birth.

Why do we study family history and labor so diligently to coordinate these facts? The answers are about as varied as are the interests of the individual students.

There is in all of us, perhaps not to our credit, a desire to claim the blood of the great and the near great and to share in the great events of the past. Were we able, in the instant case, to document the tradition that Rachel Quoc was descended from Wilhelm Rittenhouse, then we would be able to claim descent from practically all the royal families of Europe, then extant. This may be an un-American thought, but it does feed our ego.

A more commendable desire, which tends to promote this study, is to seek among our forbears a paragon of virtue, intelligence and other desirable human traits, whom we may strive to emulate in our own self development.

Again, the research necessary to find and arrange the material for a family tree, or an integrated family history, is a challenge to our intelligence, diligence and perseverance. To many who are interested it is far more satisfying to fill in the missing names and dates than it is to solve the most difficult crossword puzzle.

Finally, there is the fascination of history itself. For history, as we know it, consists mainly of a record of the activities of man. It serves as a guide to the future for we know full



well that which man has done he can, and probably will, do again. The history of a community or a nation is but the summation of the histories of the men and women who constitute it. Fortunately, while man is expendable or perishable, materially speaking, the family may go on forever, and furnish the continuity which binds together the events constituting the history of the community or the nation.

When John Waddell rebelled against the Church of England, joined with other Highland families in fighting the English kings, fled to America and established a family and a home in the most far flung of the colonial frontiers, and then fought off Indians and endured manifold hardships to rear that family and protect his home, he deserves our greatest respect and admiration. When Seth Waddell followed in the footsteps of his father, in his own eccentric way, and in that eccentricity was careless in observing the closed season for shooting Indians, or was maybe too assiduous in his pursuit of the sport of kings, he, like his father, was a man among men and was making history.

K. L. Waddell

June 1, 1959.



JOHN WADDELL, the IMMIGRANT

John Waddell or Waddill, the immigrant, was born in Donegal County, near Londonderry, Ireland, on or before 1736. (1) His parents were Scottish people who had settled in Northern Ireland and were what is known in this country as Scotch-Irish.

Our Waddells were an old family in Scotland, believed to have had their own armorial bearings and are said to have been identified with or related to the Clan McLean, (2) Highlanders, who had holdings on the Island of Mull and in the adjacent mountainous district of western Scotland.

It is traditional that the Waddells were involved in the religious wars of the time (1)(6) and that they joined with the McLeans (3) in supporting "Bonnie Prince Charlie" in his fight for the English throne. In the beginning, the Stuart forces swept everything before them but it developed that their style of fighting was not adapted to the lowlands and they were soundly whipped at the Battle of Culloden in 1745 (2). This was one of the bloodiest battles of all time, considering the numbers involved, and for the first time the power of the Highlanders was broken. A number of Waddells perished. (1)(2).

John Waddell died on July 4, 1827 at which time he was said to have been 91 years of age. (3). John is said to have fought in the Battle of Culloden and fled to America for refuge afterwards with some of the McLeans, (3) because the English, after this battle, tried to exterminate the Highlanders. It does not seem that John would have borne arms at the age of nine years but, since some whole families fought together, it is not impossible. Other authorities (8) claim that John was 107 years old at the time of his death, a statement we find hard to accept. One of John's grand-sons (1) did, however, believe this to be correct. In that case, it is probable that he did take part in the battle.



There are several stories of John's flight to America but all are in agreement that he came at an early age. One plausible story was that he had an uncle coming to America and that he was much impressed by this fact. One evening he was sent out to drive the cows home and, seeing a ship in the harbor, he managed to stow away.(4) When the ship had been at sea about three days he was discovered and dragged forth in a half-starved condition and presumably made to work for his passage. Other stories (2) indicate that he had brothers in America whose whereabouts he did not know and that he spent several years looking for them.

We believe that John came to America about 1750 and landed at Philadelphia (8), which was then a major port of entry. He then located somewhere in the country adjacent to Germantown, where there were many other Scottish people. It is traditional that John married a Margaret McCoy (3), who died shortly after the birth of a son, and that the son died at the age of eight (13). It is a matter of record, however, that a John Waddell and Mary McCroney (21) were married at the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia on Dec. 31, 1761, and that the will of Jean McCroney, probated in 1769 at Philadelphia, named John Waddell as a Legatee (22). One authority believes that this was our John and that Jean McCroney was his former mother-in-law.

After 1763 John Waddell married Rachel Quce, who lived in the country between Germantown and Horsham, in Horsham Township of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Now tradition, which has been reported to us from many sources, almost invariably states the situation as follows: "John Waddell married Rachel Quce of near Germantown, Pennsylvania. Her father was Alexander Quce and her mother was Hector Rittenhouse, a close relative of the celebrated David Rittenhouse." (1)(2)(3)(8).

To our knowledge, this statement has never been documented, although there are arguments both for and against the truth of it, which will be



discussed in a sketch of the Quoc family which follows. It might be appropriate to say at this time, however, that the immigrant head of the Rittenhouse family in America was Wilhelm Rittenhouse (24), a German nobleman who was the first paper maker in America and had a plant on the Schuylkill River. It is said that, because this family contained strains of practically all the royal blood of Europe, one of the forbears was knighted and the House of Knights (Rittenhaus) created. (24)

Another fact that is appropriately mentioned here is that the name was definitely McQuoc (possible variants: McKee, McGee, etc.) and that in America the Mc was dropped, the name being Quoc. (25)

John and Rachel continued to live in Pennsylvania until about 1769 or 1770. It was here that John, Jr., Seth Quoc and Lester were born. We find no hint of the place of residence, so assume that they may have stayed at the big stone house with Rachel's parents, (26) although this is sheer conjecture. They left Pennsylvania and were located in Baltimore County, Maryland on May 11, 1771, when Charles R. was born. (27). From there the family moved to York District in South Carolina and settled on what is believed to have been Bullock Creek, where Samuel David Waddoll was born in 1773. From there they went back to Burke County, North Carolina for a short time and then in 1775 went on to settle in what is now Washington County, Tennessee, which was at that time believed to be in Virginia but was actually in North Carolina. (11)

John and Rachel settled on the Holochucky River a short distance from the present Greene County line. (8). This was known as one of the Unaka settlements and was located in the Jacob Brown purchase, (12), although tradition has it that John acquired 140 acres directly from the Indians at a cost of one flint-lock rifle and a calico dress. This was in what was known as the "Little Bend of the Holochucky," the farm being on the south side of the river and filling about one half of the horse-shoe bend. (28). The old



house has long since disappeared but it is said to have been located just west of the present farm house adjacent to the river crossing known as Broyle's Ford. (29). There is a small graveyard on a small knoll 100 yards west of the house which contains six graves marked with field stone. One only bears an inscription, indicating that it is the grave of Elbert I., son of Jonathan and Hannah (Greenway) Waddell. (29).

We have descriptions of the farm before we visited the place in 1937 and these are so vivid we will quote them here. John Sevier Waddell (8) says, "It is one of the finest places or tracts of land for the size of it that I ever saw. His house was on one of the finest building spots on earth, being in a bend of the river resembling a horse-shoe in shape, with a fine view of one of the spurs of the Alleghany Mountains called the Big Butte, about 12 miles south-east, just far enough to look blue and rather smooth."

Phonic Public (28) says, "Starting from Washington College in a westerly direction and going about three miles one comes to the Holichucky River, and just across the river is the old John Waddell farm. The river makes a bend and forms a great part of the boundary. According to Tennessee history and maps, this is a part of the original Brown Purchase and was called "The Holichucky Settlement." This place is located in the southwest corner of Washington County, five miles from Telford and a little closer than that to Limestone by direct route."

John acquired other lands and was considered quite well to do (15), but he and Rachel apparently continued to live until their deaths on the original homestead in the "Little Bend of the 'Chucky.'" Here their younger children were born, James was born about 1777; Jonathan in 1779; Margaret about 1780; Rachel in 1782 and Abigail in 1785.

With the exception of James, who died of apoplexy as a young man (30), the children married and settled in East Tennessee. No doubt some of the



children lived with them at different times. It is known that Abby (Abigail) and her husband were living with John at the time of his death. Since Rebecca Sevier Waddell died in 1799, her daughter, Sarah, and son, Hawkins went to live with the grand parents who latter changed the son's name to John Sevier Waddell (31) and thereby confused numerous genealogists.

Shortly after John and Rachel settled here the Indians became quite troublesome. In spite of treaties and all of that, which the Indians probably did not understand anyway, the fact remained that the whites had usurped the Indians' hunting grounds and had settled themselves across the great war trails, interfering with raids of northern Indians on southern Indians and vice versa, thus inviting trouble. When the Revolution got well under way, British agents went among the Cherokees and stirred them up against the settlers. By inciting the Indians to attack, they hoped to draw off some of Washington's troops for defense and ease the British army task along the coast.

The settlers met this threat by building numerous small forts or outposts and garrisoned these with local militia. (27). In addition, they made several punitive expeditions into the Indian country and laid waste some Indian villages. One of these small forts was located at the junction of Big Limestone Creek (32) and the Holochucky River a few miles down-stream from John's farm or the Broyle's Ford. It was referred to as Fort Lee and again as Fort Gillisipe (27) and was attacked at least once (31) by the Cherokee Indians.

At first John, and later at least the three older sons (33), took part in these military campaigns against the Indians. John, Jr.'s service began at the age of 12, (He says that he was very large for his age) when he substituted for his father in one of the drafts (27). He later campaigned quite extensively. Seth, likewise, fought the Indians and seemed to cordially dislike them (34). Seth was accused of shooting Indians between wars,



but his innocence in this matter was stoutly defended by the Governor of his State (35). Seth, like other settlers, elected for diplomatic reasons to occasionally feed and entertain Indians in his own home and an interesting incident has been recorded concerning the visit of an Indian Chief in his home (36). Charles R. served quite a bit of time in the militia, became a lieutenant and was made a quartermaster (37).

John fought in only one battle against the British in the Revolution, that being at Kings Mountain in 1780 (3), where the British leader, Colonel Ferguson, was defeated (8). John served under Colonel John Sevier, of the Watauga Settlements. This service has been recognized (Kings Mountain Non - By K. K. White) (14) and renders his female descendants eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is appropriate to mention here that another John Waddell (34) (spelled Waddle on the application for pension made by his wife, Phoebe) also fought at Kings Mountain, according to her petition. However, he was not known to be related to our John. He seems to have been from the Waddells of Augusta County, Virginia, although he also moved to the State of Tennessee. (34)

John and Rachel were Presbyterians of the old school and the family was brought up under this influence. John, Jr. having been trained for the ministry. Old Samuel Doak, their pastor, was one of the teachers in Washington College.

It is said that John could hardly speak or write English, being of Gaelic origin, but he had a strong interest in education. He, with Colonel John Sevier, was appointed to collect subscriptions for the starting of Martin's Academy in 1785 (9), said to have been the first school of higher education west of the Alleghanies. It was the predecessor of the present Washington College, of which John was made a trustee in 1795. In 1743 (37) David Shields (Rachel, Jr.'s husband) describes Washington College as "24 feet long, 34 feet



wide and four stories high. All built out of brick and completely finished inside with 3 professors and 65 students collected from the four winds." (35)

John must have been interested in affairs of State as applied to the settlements. We find his name on a certain petition to North Carolina on July 5, 1776. (11). He was a friend of General John Sevier, Governor of the pathetetic State of Franklin, and later first Governor of the State of Tennessee. Sevier's journals makes several references to his having stayed for the night at Mr. Waddell's (10). A footnote says "The Waddells lived at Broyle's Ford some eight or ten miles down stream from the Sevier farm." This bond of friendship was strengthened by the marriage of John, Jr. and the Governor's daughter, Rebecca.

John was said to have been a man of large build with reddish complexion, a Highlander and of Gaelic extraction. One author states that he acquired about two sections of land in what is now Tennessee and that he aspired to leave 200 acres to each of his 10 children (1). In one instance he is said to have traded "ten likely negroes" for a tract of land. In his will he mentions "Fillis" (Phyllis), a slave girl, so it is evident that he was a slave owner (19).

We do not know the date of Rachael's death but place it about 1815 or 1816. In a letter to David Shields (36), his brother, John, says on March 24, 1814, "Since I last saw you I have been to Mr. Wadd's. Mrs. Waddill is very infirm and does not expect by any means to live very long. She has grown to be of very great size. She is very fat and very helpless and very anxious to see you before she dies." Brother John Shields was, I believe, a lawyer. He urges David to try to acquire the Waddell homestead and says, "The place is good and I believe the handsomest house in the Western country."

John is said to have married his third wife at the age of 77 (3), which statement we believe is incorrect. Most authorities place his age at 91 at



the time of his death in 1827, although two other authorities place it at 107. In either case he should have been 77 years old before Rachel's death. The third wife was Susan Green, obviously a neighbor lady, who is said to have survived him many years and died at the age of over 100 years at Somerset, Kentucky.

Old Salem Church and Old Salem Cemetery are adjacent to Washington College at the village by that name. The church and college were (1951) in good state of repair when we last saw the place but the cemetery was in much need of attention. Many of John's descendants are buried there, as are Samuel Doak and other notables, and so are John and Rachel who lie in unmarked graves (38).

John was contemporaneous with, and possibly had contact with, several noted men who spent their earlier days in this vicinity. The famous tree marked "D. Boone cilled a bar on this tree" was, I believe, on Limestone Creek, a few miles from the farm. Andrew Jackson practiced law and raced horses (probably with Seth) at Jonesboro. Andy Johnson made pants at Greenville, possibly for John and the boys, and after he became a Congressman filed John, Jr.'s pension application in his own handwriting (39). Davy Crockett and Sam Houston were both citizens here in their earlier days (11).

In connection with the friendship of Andrew Johnson with the family, it is interesting to note that in 1868 President Johnson appointed Seth's son, John Sevier Waddell, to the Land Office at Springfield, Missouri, without his knowledge or solicitation.



JOHN WADDELL'S FAMILY (40)

As a part of the Waddell family background it is believed appropriate to list John's family here in a summarized form. John Waddell (1736 - 1827) - born near Londonderry, Ireland and died in East Tennessee, married Rachel Quoc near Philadelphia about 1763 and reached East Tennessee in 1775.

- A. John Waddell, Jr. - born near Philadelphia in 1765, married (1) Rebecca Sevier, (2) Miss Blanchard, (3) Nancy Heywood. He had in all 16 children; died at Hot Springs, North Carolina.
- B. Seth Quoc Waddell - born 1767 near Philadelphia, married Mary Burdine, a Virginia native, in Pendleton District of South Carolina. They lived in Cocke County, Tennessee, where she died in 1836 and Seth about 1851. They had four children, of whom three reached maturity.
- C. Hester Waddell - born 1769 near Philadelphia, married Henry Woods Shields, of Maryland, in East Tennessee. They had seven children. We do not know dates of death but she was still living in 1851.
- D. Charles Robertson Waddell - born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1771 and married Margaret King in East Tennessee; removed to McDonough County, Illinois, where he died in 1856. They had seven children.
- E. Samuel Davidson Waddell - born 1773 in South Carolina, married Elizabeth Blagrove Browder, a native of Virginia, about 1810. Shortly after marriage he removed to Williamson County, Tennessee and later to Madison County, Tennessee, where he died in 1829 and she in 1830.
- F. James Waddell - born in Tennessee about 1777 and died of apoplexy in his early twenties, unmarried.

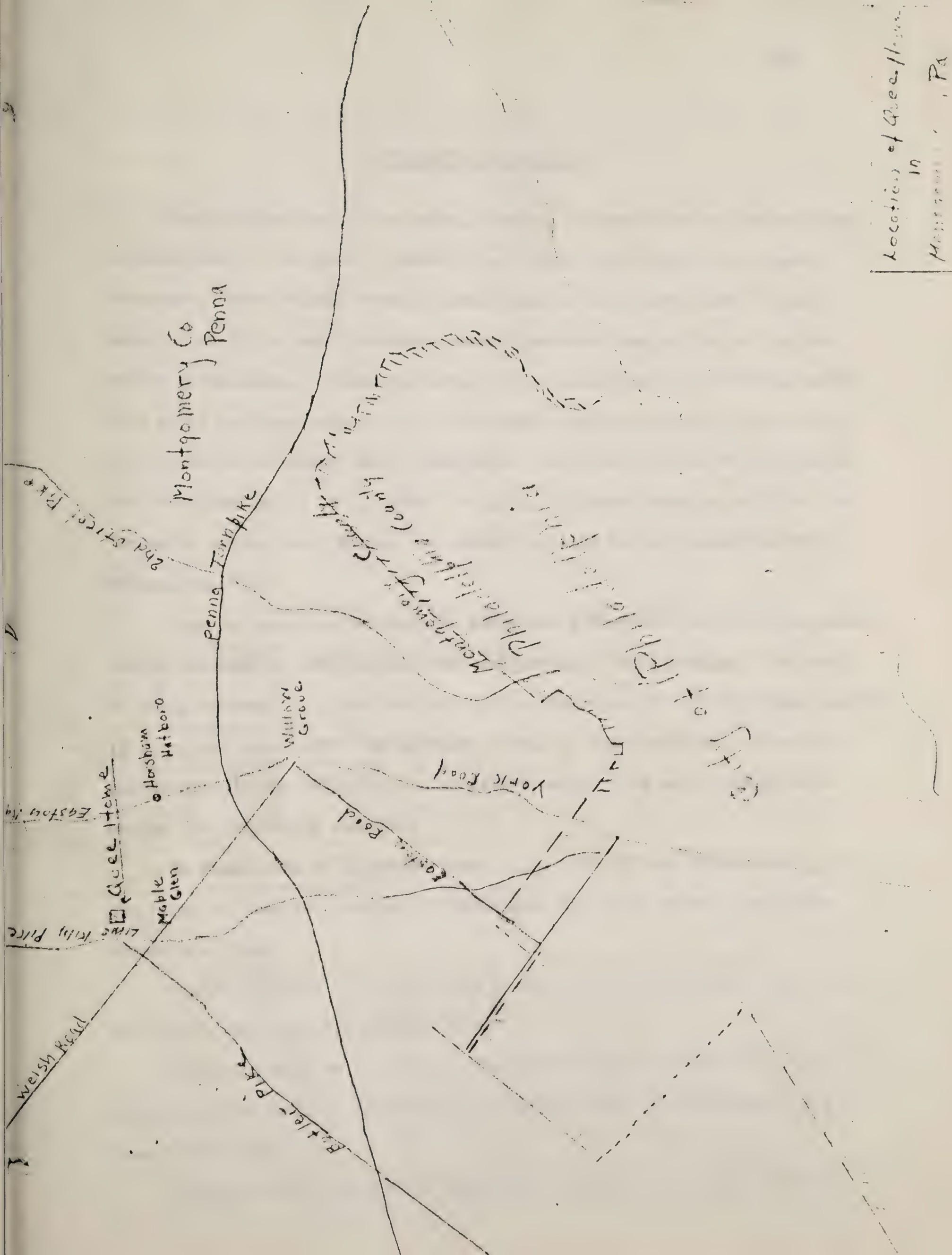


- G. Jonathan Waddell - born 1779 in Washington County, Tennessee; married Hannah Greenway in 1803. He continued to live with his parents for some time. They had eleven children. He died in 1836 and she in 1867. They are believed to be buried in the little cemetery on the farm in graves marked only with field stones.
- H. Margaret Waddell - born, we believe, in Washington County, Tennessee about 1780. In 1798 she married Jonathan Jennings, or John Jennings, with whom she was very unhappy and from whom she separated in 1802, after bearing him twin sons. She was so bitter against him that she would not let the children be so named, and they grew up as Waddells. She later married Daniel Gann and had at least six more children, of whom only one married and left descendants.
- I. Rachel Waddell - born 1782 in Washington County, Tennessee and about 1801 married David Shields of Maryland, a brother of Henry Woods Shields. They lived in Dandridge for some time and later returned and lived in the Little Bend of the Chucky, either on the John Waddell homestead or possibly adjoining him, for I think that the Shields owned the remaining land on the horse-shoe. They had three children.
- J. Abigail Waddell - born 1785 in Washington County, Tennessee and married William Wilson about 1806. She was widowed about 1825-7, but we believe that she was living with John and Susan at the time of John's death. About 1839 she removed, with her son John Wilson, to Boliver, Missouri, where the young man operated a store. She was living in 1852 when she was visited by John Sevier Waddell. She had nine children.

1860. 10. 10. - 10. 11. - 10. 12. -

10. 13. - 10. 14. -

10. 15. - 10. 16. - 10. 17. - 10. 18. -





THE QUEE FAMILY (23)

Early historians of the Waddell family, in commenting on the marriage of John Waddell, Immigrant, generally epitomize the matter in the terse statement, "John Waddell married Rachel Quee of near Germantown, Pennsylvania. Her father was a Scotsman named Alexander Quee and her mother was Hester Rittenhouse, a close relative of the celebrated David Rittenhouse!" (3) This story has been relayed to us from widely scattered points, indicating that it is rather sound family tradition. Judge John Sevier Waddell, writing from Missouri in 1873, gives a slightly different version, stating that "Rachel's mother was a White, and closely related to the celebrated David Rittenhouse." (8)

Your writers have studied the published information on the Rittenhouse family and find no mention of intermarriages with the Waddells. This could be true, however, as there are gaps in the histories of both families. Certainly there was opportunity for contact, as all of the families lived contemporaneously in the Germantown - Norristown area. This relationship is a matter for additional research.

We first hear of Alexander Quee in the will of John Butcher (41), of the Manor of Moreland, apparently drawn June 25, 1707, which among other bequests states:

"Alexander Quee and Mary Parker in election to be married, when married shall have one mare called 'Tib'."

Unfortunately, we do not know the relationship of John Butcher and Alexander, but at least it gives us a starting point in the study of the Quee family (42).

We do not have the date of Alexander's birth, but assuming that he



was of marriageable age in 1707, a reasonable estimate of his birth date is about 1686. We have no documentary proof of the consummation of the marriage of Alexander and Mary Parker. However, the bans having been published, it is probable that nothing short of death would have prevented it.

Some weight is added by the fact that among the children was an Alexander and a Mary. Alexander (Jr.) first mentioned in the will, was according to his military record, born in 1721. The marriage of Alexander and Mary must have taken place about 1719 - 20.

The next reference we have to Alexander is as of December 31, 1728. On that date he was a farmer in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and was deeded a tract of land in Horsham Township (43). He was an early settler, as the township was first settled in 1710. This was the 159 acre farm at the intersection of the present Butler and Limekiln Pikes. The fine old Queen mansion still stands at this site. We believe that it must have been built about 1728 - 30.

Alexander's will is recorded in Philadelphia County Will Book "K", page 297 for the period of November 6, 1753 to May 1, 1775. We believe that he died early in 1755 and that he had achieved his allotted "three score years and ten."

In his will, Alexander mentions his wife, Sarah, and his children in the following order, (1) Alexander, (2) Jonathan, (3) Seth, (4) Sophia (Beventon), (5) Margaret (Ridgway), (6) Mary (Cunnards), (7) Katherine (Jennings), (8) Sarah (Norton) and the unmarried daughters, (9) Rachel and (10) Hester.

Now, if Alexander and Mary Parker had children, we would expect to find a Mary among those children, although not necessarily the oldest. There was a daughter, Mary (Cunnards) whose birth we estimate at 1730. Then the 8th child named was Sarah (Norton), who, together with the unmarried (9)Rachel (4<sup>th</sup>) and (10) Hester and Seth, who was listed with the sons, may well have been



the fruit of the second marriage, of which the wife, Sarah, was the survivor.

The widow, Sarah, was obviously much younger than Alexander for she survived him some 33 years, having been mentioned in the will of Mrs. Seth Quee as "Sarah Quee, Mother-in-Law" in 1780 (44). We now formulate the question for which we seek the answer. Was the widowed Sarah Quee, who had daughters Sarah and Hester Quee, born Sarah Hester Rittenhouse, or possibly Sarah Hester White?

The children of Alexander Quee, Sr., treated in the same order in which their names appear in the will, except for Seth who is listed here according to age, are:

- (1) Alexander Quee Jr. - His military record shows that he was 25 years old when he enlisted, and this was on July 17, 1746, so he must have been born in 1721. He was a shoemaker by trade, of fair complexion and 5 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches tall (45). We do not know of his marriage, if any. There is an indication that the father may have made a settlement on him prior to the father's death, which would indicate that he had set up his own home.
- (2) Jonathan was probably born 1723-5 and is said to have lived in Warwick Township, Bucks County, where he died sometime prior to June 13, 1773. He had a son, John Quee, who was a laborer in Oxford Township (46) and on March 6, 1773, married Susannah Kotman, or Cotman, in Christ Church, Philadelphia (49). A John M. Quee served in the War of 1812.
- (3) Sophia Quee is believed to have been the oldest daughter and born 1725 - 30. In Alexander, Sr.'s (46) will she is mentioned as Sophia Bevonton. She was mentioned in Seth's will (50), which indicates she was living in 1783. We know nothing of her descendants, if any.



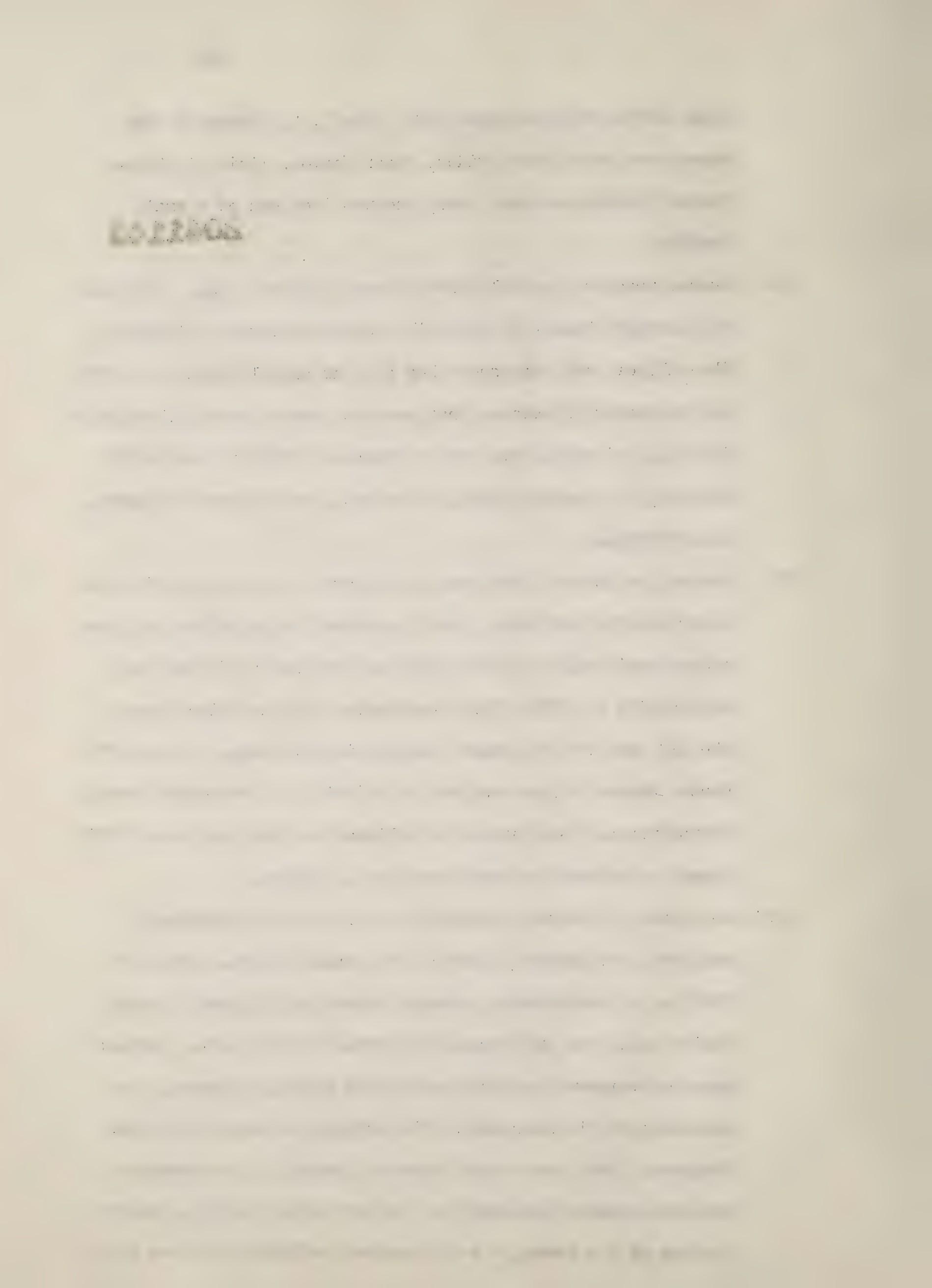
- (4) Margaret Quee was probably born some time after Sophia, in the period between 1725-35. She was married some time prior to 1750 to Edward Ridgway. This Edward was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Andrews) Ridgway, of Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, and was born at that place on August 13, 1713 and died at Whitemarsh in 1750. His first wife was Elizabeth Delaplaine, who is believed to have been the mother of five children (53).
- (5) Mary Quee, mentioned in Alexander's will (50), and "sister Abigail", mentioned in Seth Quee's will, are believed to be identical. She was mentioned in Alexander Quee's will in 1755 as Mary (Cunnards). We guess that she was born about 1730, that she married first into the Cunnard family in 1750 and married a second time to Robert Slocum in 1768 in Christ Church, Philadelphia, where there is a curious record (52). Under one entry Abigail Quee and Robert Slocum were married June 26, 1768, and under another, Mary Quee and Robert Slocum were married June 25, 1768.
- (6) Katherine or Catherine Quee married James Jennings on April 7, 1852 at Abington Presbyterian Church (49), which is located in Abington Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, about ten miles from the Quee home. We find no further reference to the Jennings family here, but it is interesting to note that Rachel Waddell's daughter, Margaret, married a Jonathan Jennings in East Tennessee with very unhappy results.
- (7) Sarah Quee, probably younger than Katherine, was married at the time of Alexander Quee's will in 1755 (46), as her name is given as Sarah (Norton), and she was living in 1783 at the



time Seth's will was drawn (50). The U. S. Census of 1790 shows that there was a widow, Sarah Norton, living in Cheltonham Township at that time, who was the head of a small family.

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- (8) Rachel Quee was probably born between 1738 and 1744. The will of Alexander Quee (46) shows that she was single in 1753 and the will of Seth Quee shows her (50) as Rachel Waddell in 1783. One authority (8) states that she was married near Philadelphia in 1761, but we believe that a figure of 1763 is more nearly correct, her husband being, of course, our immigrant ancestor, John Waddell.
- (9) Hester (or Esther) Quee was, we believe, the youngest of Alexander Quee's daughters. She is referred to as Esther in Alexander Quee's will in 1753-5 (46) and as Hester (Cullon) in Seth's will in 1783 (50). She married (51) and lived near the old home but the exact location is not known. In the 1790 Census Hester Cullom was head of a family in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. The husband is believed to have died about 1782. There is believed to have been a son, William.
- (10) Seth Quee, third son and probably youngest of Alexander's children, was probably born in the period 1740-5. Early in 1765 he, a Presbyterian, married Priscilla Williams, a young Quaker girl, who got herself "churched" for the act. Quakers were not supposed to marry out of the church. However, she acknowledged the marriage at the Gwynedd Meeting and all was forgiven. Seth was a very important person in the community, his name appears regularly on the tax rolls (54) (56), he was Justice of the Peace, a very important official in those days.

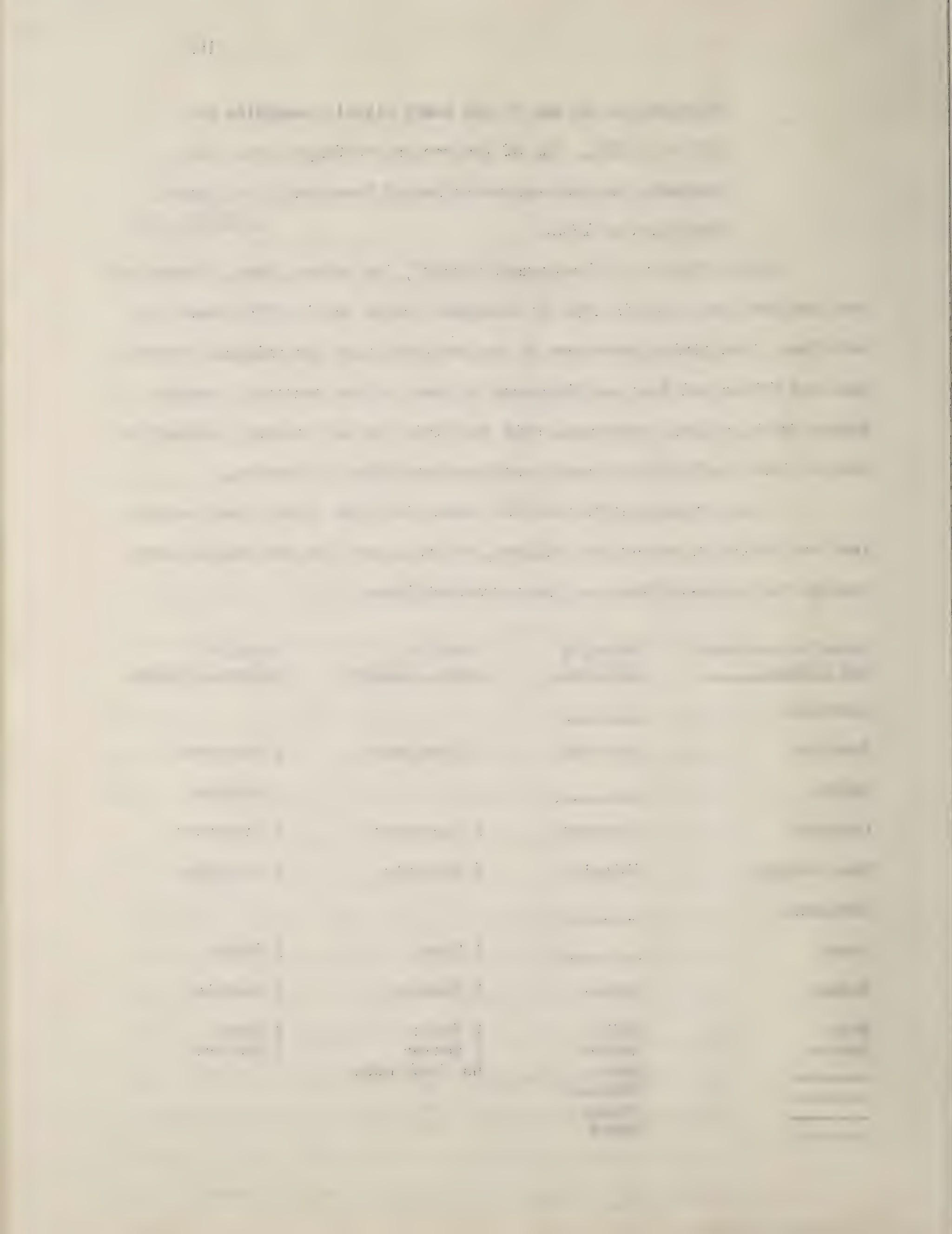


also Captain of one of the local militia companies in 1775 - 6 (55). One of the men in his company was John Simpson, the great-grand-father of President U. S. Grant. Seth died in 1782.

In his "History of Montgomery County", the author, Bean, states that the Quee farm was owned in 1734 by Alexander McQuee and in 1776 passed to Seth Quee, thus giving substance to the tradition that the original Scottish name was McQuee and then was shortened to Quee in this country. Charles Harper Smith, a local historian, said that this was not unusual, although he doubted that the family had ever been known as McQuoe in America.

It is interesting to note the manner in which Rachel Quee memorialized her family in naming her children, and note how this was carried down through the grand-children and great-grand-children

| <u>Rachel's Brothers<br/>and Sisters</u> | <u>Rachel's<br/>Children</u>                         | <u>Rachel's<br/>Grand Children</u>                  | <u>Rachel's<br/>G-Grand Children</u> |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Alexander                                | _____  |   |                                      |
| Jonathan                                 | Jonathan   | 3 Jonathans   | 4 Jonathans                          |
| Sophia                                   | _____  |   | 5 Sophias                            |
| Margaret                                 | Margaret   | 2 Margarets   | 5 Margarets                          |
| Mary Abigail                             | Abigail  | 6 Abigails  | 2 Abigails                           |
| Katherine                                | _____  |   |                                      |
| Sarah                                    | _____  | 1 Sarah   | 5 Sarahs                             |
| Rachel                                   | Rachel   | 8 Rachels   | 2 Rachels                            |
| Seth<br>Hester                           | Seth<br>Hester<br>John<br>Charles<br>Samuel<br>James | 2 Seths<br>1 Hester<br>No check made<br>"<br>"<br>" | 3 Soths<br>3 Hesters                 |
| _____                                    |  |   |                                      |
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Montgomery, Pa

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REFERENCESJOHN WADDELL, IMMIGRANT

1. Notes on the Waddell family from conversations with William S. Owens, great-grandson, Tennessee, Ill., about 1905.
2. Autobiographical sketch of the life of John Penplin Waddell, grandson, who died September 1855 of yellow fever at Marksille, La., written about 1850.
3. Letter from Laura Waddill Overton, great-grand-daughter of Alexandria, Louisiana, to Miss May Waddill of Winsor, Mo., quoting a historical sketch by Louisa Shields, great-grand-daughter. Letter dated July 5, 1910. The sketch probably written about 1900.
4. Notes from conversations with Andrew Waddell, Frankfort, Ind. about 1934. He was a great-grandson.
5. Correspondence with Laura Waddill Overton of Baton Rouge, La., in 1934. She died 1937 at age of 92.
6. See "Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland" by Rev. Charles Rogers. A description of the grave of John Waddell and three other Covenanters who were captured at Bothwell Bridge in June 1769 and later executed. The bodies were suspended on poles for exhibition and warning to other deviates from the official Church. They were later buried and the monument erected. See, also, "Annals of Augusta County, Virginia" by Joseph Addison Waddell.
7. "Tennessee, The Volunteer State" in re Samuel Davidson Waddell states that his father, John Waddell, was born in Donegal County, Ireland.
8. Historical Sketch prepared by Judge John Sevier Waddill of Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 13, 1873.
9. Notes by Fain Anderson of Tennessee.
10. The Tennessee Historical Magazine Vol. V, 1919, contains at least a part of the journal of General John Sevier. References are made to the Waddells on pages 174, 175, 179, 184, 185, 186, 190, and a footnote.
11. Vol. 10 "Colonial Records of North Carolina" - A petition to the Provincial Council of North Carolina relative to the annexation of Washington District. Not dated but marked "Received August 22, 1776" bears 122 signatures among which are those of John Waddell and Davy Crockett.



12. "Annals of East Tennessee to End of 18th Century" - Day. On page 34 is reference to the Jacob Brown settlement on the Nolichucky. Those land including that owned by John Waddell in the "Little Bend of the Chucky" was purchased directly from the Indians. It is traditional that John's farm cost him a flint lock rifle and a calico dress.
13. "Notable Southern Families" - Zella Armstrong, Tennessee. Contains much information on certain Waddell branches and the Shields family which confirms data I have generally obtained from original sources.
14. "Kings Mountain Men" - Katherine White, Knoxville, Tenn. P 231 establishes the services of John Waddell (also Martin Waddell) as a Revolutionary Soldier in that he fought with John Sevier against the British at Kings Mountain.
15. Extracts from Public Records:
- (a) Book A Wash. Co., Records p 206 - The widow Waddle and heirs locate and enter 10 acres of land in Wash County.
  - (b) Wash Co. Record to Court - 1788-1800. On June 9, 1784, John Waddle purchased a tract of land from Robert Patterson.
  - (c) Wash Co. Deed Book #6 Page 46 - Seth Quoc Waddle transferred Jonathan Calhoun 40 acres of land, 1795.
  - (d) James Brown sold to James Waddle a town lot in Jonesboro on April 19, 1795 - price \$9.00.
  - (e) Wash Co., Deed Book #6 p 497 - James Brown sold Samuel Davidson Waddle a town lot on Main Street - Witness - James Waddle.
  - (f) Wash Co., Deed Book #15 page 358 - North Carolina to Seth Quoc Waddell #1027 covering 200 acres in Wash Co., July 19, 1794, adjacent to Joseph Brown land.
  - (g) Wash Co. Record Book A. page 134. On May 9, 1791 John Waddle sold to Peter Miller, Wash Co., Tenn., 200 acres on South side of Nolichucky River.
  - (h) Wash Co. Deed Book 3 page 213 - Grant by the State of North Carolina to John Waddle 600 acres on the west side of the mouth of McCall Creek, bounded by Broad River, Sept. 12, 1787.
  - (i) Greene Co., Tenn. Deed Record Book 3 page 214 - Grant by State of North Carolina to John Waddle 200 acres of land adjoining his 600 acre tract. Jan. 17, 1783



(15. Con'td)

- (j) Greene Co., Tenn. Book 10 page 183 - James Murray to Benj. Waddle 10 acres on Camp Creek south of Nolichucky River - Witness Martin Waddle. (This may have been John's brother as traditionally John sought brothers who preceded him in coming to America - see (3) above.)
- (k) Greene Co., Deed Book 17 page 256 - James Parmer to Jonathan Waddle 204 acres of land in two tracts on the south side of the Nolichucky River adjoining land of Bird and Snapp. Dec. 8, 1832
- (l) Wash Co., Tenn. Will Book #1 Page 191-2 John Waddle will.  
Wife - Susannah  
Children - John, Seth Quce, Hester Shields, Charlie, Peggy Gann, Samuel D., Jonathan, Rachel Shields, Abigail Wilson  
Grandchildren - John, who was reared by grandparents.  
Administrators - John Broyles and John Grey.
- (m) Same on page 243 - Will of Jonathan Waddle dated 1835  
Wife - Hannah  
Children - Samuel, Thomas, Jonathan, and 2 daughters.
- (n) Washington Co., Inventories of Estates 1822-1831  

|                      |          |         |
|----------------------|----------|---------|
| Charles Waddell      | Volume 0 | page 79 |
| William Waddill      | "        | " 78    |
| Jonathan Waddill     | "        | " 78    |
| Peter Burgner Estate | "        | " 77    |
- (o) Wash Co., Records Vol. 1 1826 page 71, memorandum of property of John Waddle by John Grey and James Broyles.
16. Letter from Secretary, General Post Office, Edinburgh, Scotland to Miss Florence Waddill dated 15 June 1910 stating, "The Directories of Scotland have been consulted but the name Waddell does not appear in them. The name Waddell is not uncommon."
17. History of Tennessee, East Tenn. Edition 1887 in re Thomas J. Wilson and Steve Bovell.
18. Charles Waddell was reported as road overseer at the May 1812 session of the courts.  
  
Charles Waddle took oath to the sale of a negro, by Ralph Stokely to William Wilson
19. John Waddill bought a negro girl named Filles (Phyllis) Jan. 23, 1813.
20. A family historical sketch prepared by Agnes Duncan Waddill July 25, 1930 for her son, Dr. Leslie Waddill, Pittsburgh, Pa. The writer had considerable correspondence with and received a large amount of data from Mrs. Waddill and her daughter, Marie Waddill.



21. From the Marriage Records, page 295, The First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
22. Philadelphia County Wills - page 1673. Will of Jean McCronie probated 1769.
23. From the Manuscript history - "The Quee Family of Horsham Twp, Montgomery County, Pa., by your author, filed in Congressional Library, Washington, D.C.
24. The writer erred in not recording the source of data on Wilhelm Rittenhouse but is much published material available.
25. This is developed in land transactions involving the Quee homestead, where the name is first spelled McQuee and then Quee.
26. The large stone house at the intersection of Limekiln and Butler Pikes, near Horsham, Pa.
27. This is so stated in the pension papers of John Waddell, Jr.
28. Correspondence with Phenie Ruble in 1934.
29. Your writer visited the farm and old Salem Cemetery in 1937, and the college and cemetery again in 1951.
30. James must have died prior to 1823 as his name does not appear in John's will which was drawn that year.
31. According to Louisa Shields -- see #3 above.
32. Exact source reference lost but was probably mentioned in John Waddell, Jr.'s pension papers.
33. John, Jr.'s pension papers were very comprehensive and detailed his participation in the Indian campaigns. Charles, also, applied but gave much less information. Seth was known to have fought in the campaigns but do not believe that applied for a pension.
34. This will be developed in Section B. dealing with Seth Quee Waddell and his descendants which will be available soon.
35. In a letter to the Governor of Kentucky, Governor Sevier denies the charge.
36. David and Rachel, Jr. lived at Dandridge, Tenn. at this time.
37. David and Rachel, at this time, had returned to the old neighborhood and were living near Washington College
38. I have looked over Old Salem Cemetery very carefully, and know that several others have done likewise, but find no markers for John and Rachel.



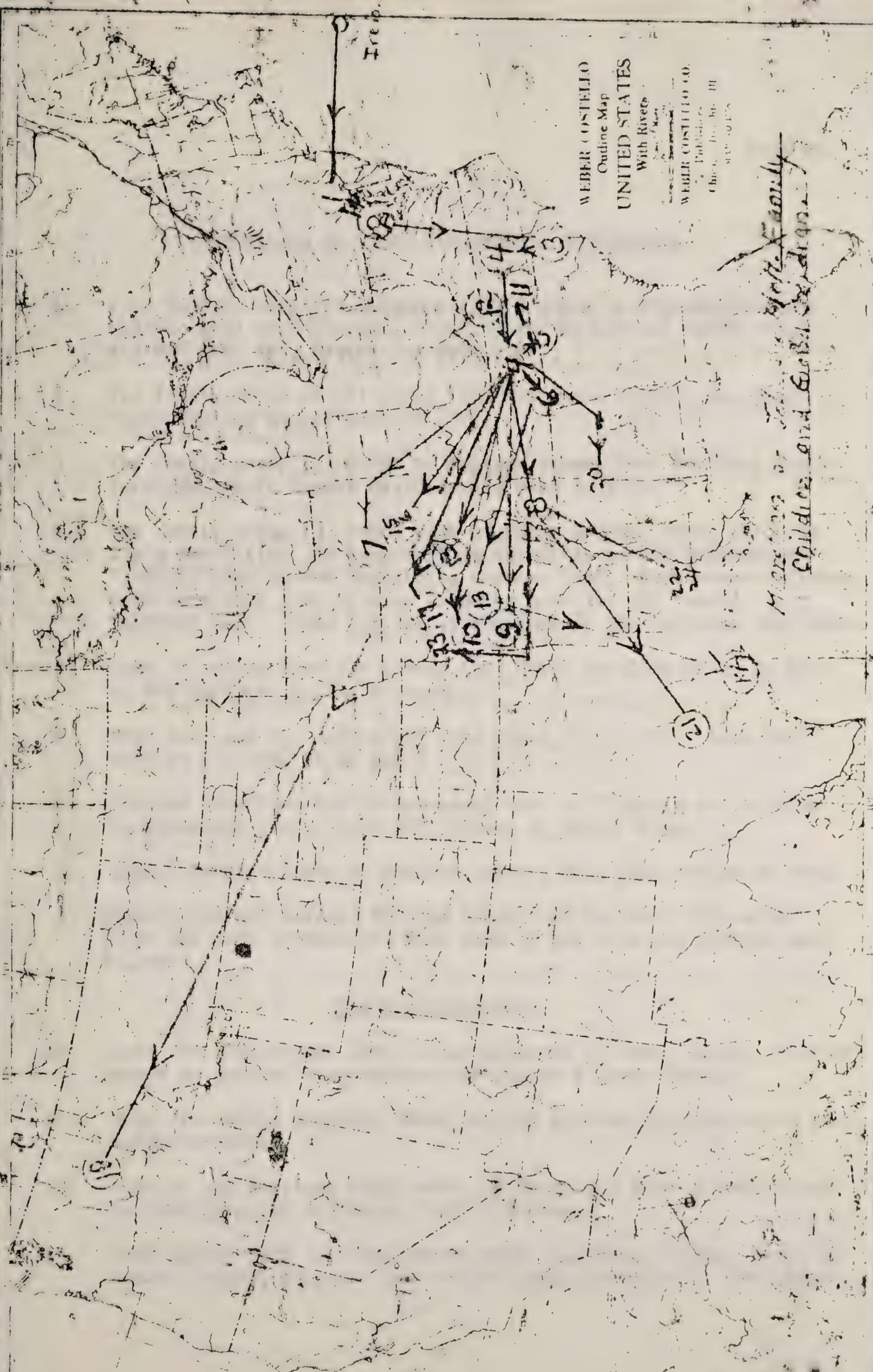
39. John Waddell, Jr. enlisted the support of Andrew Johnson, Senator from Tennessee at that time, in having his pension application prepared. This is obviously written long hand by Johnson and signed by him, as it is all in green ink and the writing is the same hand.
40. There is no point in listing reference in this section on the family as separate sections will be published for each child and this more detailed information can best be referenced at that time.
41. Will Book C-57 Philadelphia County dated June 23, 1707.
42. The line from which Rachel Quoc was descended.
43. Philadelphia County Deed Book H. Vol. II page 594 refers to the land transaction whereby Alexander Quoc obtained land in Horsham Twp from Richard Hall, Cordwainer.
44. See Philadelphia County Will Book "E" page 324 9-30-1783 giving the will of Priscilla (Mrs. Seth) Quoc.
45. See Penna. Archives Series V Vol. I page 202.
46. See Philadelphia County Will Book "K" page 297 for will of Alexander Quoc, dated May 7, 1755
47. She married John Waddell.
48. From unpublished manuscript of Charles Harper Smith.
49. See Penna. Archives Series II Vol. VIII also Series II Vol. I page 202
50. See Philadelphia County Will Book "S" page 324, Sept. 30, 1783 for the will of Seth Quoc
51. See Penna Archives Series II Vol. VIII.
52. Same as #51 plus Series II Vol. I page 202
53. See "Colonial Families of Penna" which gives considerable data on the Ridgway family.
54. See Penna Archives Series III Vol. XIV p 21, 350, 420, 613  
 " Vol. XV p 597  
 " Vol. XVI p 76
55. Much of the data on military service was taken from Charles Harper Smith's "Horsham Men in the Revolution."
56. See Penna Archives Series VI Vol. I page 966

NOTE: The writer's manuscript "The Quoc Family of Horsham Twp" contains considerable more data and references but does not definitely disclose the relationship of Rachel Quoc to the Rittenhouse Family. When and if this item is clarified, this paper will be revised.-- K.M.W.



Map of Weber County  
Childress and Son's  
Manufacturing Company

WEBER COSTELLO  
Outline Map  
UNITED STATES  
With Rivers  
WEBER COSTELLO CO.  
Childress and Son's  
Manufacturing Company





Migrations of Three Generations of Waddells.

1. John Waddell came from Londonderry, Ireland to Philadelphia and then located near Horsham, Penna, where he married Rachel Quee and had John Jr., Hester and Seth Quee.
2. The family group of (1) moved into Baltimore County, Maryland where Charles R. was born in 1771.
3. The family group (2) moved to Bullock Creek, York District South Carolina, where Samuel Davidson was born in 1773.
4. The family group (3) moved back to Burke County, North Carolina for a short time and then went on to settle on the Nolichucky River in what is now Washington County, Tenn. Five other children were born here most of whom lived to maturity and reared their families here. John and Rachel and some of the children died here.
5. John Jr., moved over the border into North Carolina where he died at Hot Springs, Buncombe County.
6. Seth Quee and his wife moved into Cocke County where they both died at a rather early age.
7. Charles Robertson (or Rittenhouse) went to Illinois and settled in McDonough County near the village of Hills Grove.
8. Samuel Davidson went to Madison County, West Tenn, where he died.
9. Abigail who had married William Wilson and in later life as a widow she went to Missouri with some of her sons and settled near Bolivar.

The Grandchildren.

10. John Jrs oldest son, John Sevier migrated to Henry County, Missouri where he settled near Calhoun and reared a large family.
11. John Jrs oldest daughter Sarah married Abraham Hare and moved into, North Carolina.
12. John Jr had fourteen other sons and daughters most of whom lived in East Tenn, or adjoining North Carolina.
13. Seth Quee's only son John Sevier went from Cocke County, Tenn. to Greene County, Missouri and settled near Springfield. The oldest



daughter, Anne Burdine married Elijah Wiley and they went to live in Victoria later DeWitt County, Texas.

14. Jonathan's oldest son William Greenway migrated to Coles County, Illinois and settled near Mattoon.
15. Jonathan's daughter Hopzibah married a Snapp, and later a Rightsell and went to live inthe Waddell settlement in Coles County, Ill. It is possible that she later went to Missouri.
16. Jonathan's son, John moved to Adair County, Missouri and settled near Kirksville.
17. Jonathan's son, Jonathan Jr. migrated to Louisiana County, Missouri and left a large family.
18. Jonathan's Mary Kitty married David Ellis and went to live in Spokane, Washington.
19. Margaret had twin sons, Soam and Seth. Soam lived in East Tenn., but Seth is said to have moved to Alabama or Louisiana.
20. Samuel Davidson had a son, Frederick Browder who left Madison County Tenn, and settled near Homestead Texas.
21. Samuel Davidson had a son John Pamplin who migrated to Marksville Louisiana, where he died of yellow fever. He was the grandfather of Senator Overton.
22. Samuel Davidson had a son Samuel Rittenhouse, who settled in Walnut Grove, Md.
23. Samuel Davidson's William Wallace was also a lawyer and joined brother John Pamplin in Marksville.
24. Abigail and William Wilson had several children among whom were Jefferson, John, Rachel, Doak, all of whom settled near Bolivar, Md.

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John Waddell's Will  
Washington County, Tenn. Will Book Vol. I Page 190-1,

Whereas I, John Waddell, of Washington County and State of Tennessee being weak in body and in the dark of life, but of perfect mind and memory, and calling to mind the mortality of my body, knowing that it is appointed for all men to die, do make and ordain this, my last will and testament in manner and form following. I will that



after my decease my body be entered in decent christian burial to the direction of my executor and that all my last death and funeral charges be paid by my executor out of my estate. I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Susannah Waddell, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to her by my executors after my decease, and also I bequeath to her all property that is now in my house which she brought with her after she became my wife to dispose of as she may think proper.

I give and bequeath to my grandson John Waddell Jr., whom I have raised and who now lives with me. The land and plantation I now live on, containing one hundred and fifty acres. I further bequeath to my said grandson all the remainder of my stock which I may be decreed and proper at my decease consisting of some cattle, hogs, sheep and all my household and kitchen furniture, also my wagon and guns and all my farming utensils by him to be enjoyed for ever after my decease. I also give and bequeath to my said grandson John Waddell, Jr. my negro man called and known by the name of Davis to enjoy his services and to support and maintain said slave in his \_\_\_\_\_ of said negro shall be contented to have with him.

Item- I give and bequeath to my sons and daughters following (to wit) John Waddell, Seth Quee Waddell, Hester Shields, Charles, Peggy Gann, Samuel D. Waddell, Jonathan Waddell, Rachel Shields, and Abigail Wilson, each of them the sum of one dollar to be paid to them by my executors after my decease and in addition to what I have heretofore given them making a sufficiency.

Item- I do hereby constitute and ordain James Broyles Sr and John Gray both of Washington County, Tenn., to be the sole executors of this my last will and testament and I, John Waddell do ratify and confirm my last will and testament revoking ---- all other wills and testaments heretofore made by me declaring this alone to be my last will and testament and the said John Waddell do in our presence whose names are herewith-----sign and seal and pronounce and declare this to be his last will and testament who in his presence and in the presence of each other do on this twenty third day of May in the year of our Lord 1823, set our names herewit as witnesses.

His

John X Waddell

Mark

Daniel Yeager,

Peter Earnest

Isaac Earnest.

The foregoing will was copied July 24, 1934 from the records in the Court House at Jonesboro, Tenn., by Marie Elizabeth Waddell, a grand daughter of the John Waddell Jr. mentioned as the grandson.



Sale of John Waddell's Property.

John Waddell, the immigrant, having passed away on July 4, 1827 some property was put up for sale in settlement of his estate and was the reason for the following notice which outlines the terms of the sale. Your writer has a photostatic copy of the same which is written in a fine copper plate hand with numerous ornamental flourishes resembles an engraving. It is not known whether it is in the hand of the John Waddell mentioned, or if this John is the son or grandson of the immigrant. It is known that he reared John Sevier Waddell, son of John Jr.

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February 12th 1828.

Articles of Sale

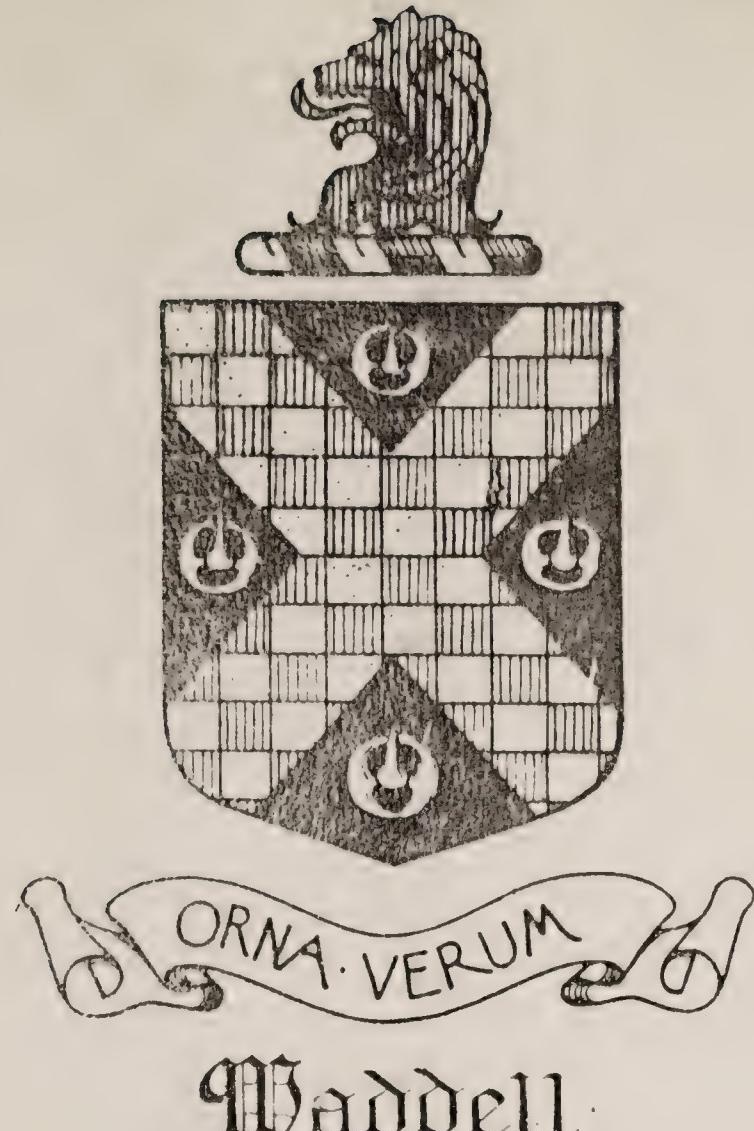
1. The highest bidder to become the purchaser.
2. The Proprietor reserves to himself, a bid on every article offered for sale.
3. The Purchasers giving their notes with approved security, a credit of 12 months will be given.
4. Every person intending to purchase is respectfully requested to be previously provided with sufficient security to prevent the disagreeable necessity of having the property resold when the first purchaser will be charged with Twenty Five per cent of the first purchase money.
5. All people of Colour except free citizens provided with security are prohibited from bidding at this sale.
6. The Purchasers are requested to come forward and give their notes before they leave the place of sale.
7. Notes may be given either during or immediately after the sale by proper application, all defaulters will be liable to the forfeiture above mentioned and the property resold.

Attendance will be given

by

John Waddell





Waddell

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Armorial Bearings of the Waddell Family.

Arms: Azure, a saltire cheque or and gules between four Buckles argent.

Crest: A lions head erased gules.

Motto: ORNA VERUM (Adorn the truth) This has been used in Latin and in English.

Authority: Burkee's "General Armory" 1878 Edition page 1060.

Tinctures as shown by description:  
The shield is blue.  
The saltire is of cheques of gold and rod.  
The buckles are of silver.  
The lion's head is red with a blue tongue.  
The wreath under the crest is of blue and gold.

Notes: The family was of ancient Scotch origin. In the Sixteenth Century the arms was borne with the checks of the saltire gold and black, the buckles gold. Branches are settled in Scotland and Ireland. The name is spelled Waddell and Waddill in America and occasionally Waddle and Wadle.













